小果南烛三萜类化学成分研究

张萌 1,2, 李齐激 1,2, 王雪 1,2, 杨娟 1,2, 杨小生 1,2*

(1. 贵州医科大学 省部共建药用植物功效与利用国家重点实验室 药学院,贵阳 550016; 2. 贵州省中国科学院天然产物化学重点实验室,贵阳 550016)

摘要: 羊毛甾烷三萜是南烛属植物主要活性成分之一,为进一步研究该属植物功效物质基础,结合民族民间对小果南烛的应用实际,该文利用硅胶、MCI、Sephadex LH-20、半制备高效液相色谱等植物化学技术手段对该植物 95% 乙醇提取物进行分离、纯化,综合理化性质和波谱数据对其化合物进行鉴定。结果表明:从小果南烛的茎、叶提取物中分离得到 14 个三萜 及 其 皂 苷 , 分 别 鉴 定 为 mollic acid 3-O- α -L-arabinopyranoside (1) 、 mollic acid 3-O- β -D-glucopyranoside (2)、cycloart-3,7-dihydroxy-24-en-28-oic acid (3)、白桦脂酸 (4)、1 β ,3 α ,11 α -trihydroxy-urs-12-ene (5)、 oleanderolide (6)、(Z)-马斯里酸-3-O-对香豆酸酯 (7)、木栓酮 (8)、坡模酸 (9)、2 α ,3 α -二羟基乌苏-12-烯-28-酸 (10)、科罗索酸 (11)、齐墩果酸 (12)、熊果酸 (13)、委陵菜酸 (14)。其中化合物 1-7 首次分离自南烛属植物,化合物 8-11,14 为首次从小果南烛植物中分离得到。

关键词:小果南烛,化学成分,三萜,提取分离,结构鉴定中图分类号: R914.4 文献标识码: A

Triterpenoids from Lyonia ovalifolia var. elliptica

ZHANG Meng^{1,2}, LI Qiji^{1,2}, WANG Xve^{1,2}, YANG Juan^{1,2}, YANG Xiaosheng^{1,2*}
(1. State Key Laboratory of Functions and Applications of Medicinal Plants, School of Pharmacy, Guizhou Medical University, Guiyang 550016, China; 2. The Key Laboratory of Chemistry for

_

基金项目:贵州省高层次创新型人才项目(黔科合人才[2015]4027号);贵州省发展和改革委员会项目(2019-520117-73-03-192049);贵阳市科技计划项目:药物技术服务平台及创新能力建设(筑科合同[2017]8-2

收稿日期: 2019-12-03

号) [Supported by High Level Innovative Talents of Guizhou Province ([2015]4027); Project of Development and Reform Commission of Guizhou Province (2019-520117-73-03-192049); Science and Technology Plan Project of Guiyang: Drug Technology Service Platform and Innovation Capacity Building ([2017]8-2)]。

作者简介: 张萌(1995-), 女,河南温县人,硕士研究生,主要从事天然药物化学研究,(E-mail) 1848876935@gg.com。

^{*}通信作者: 杨小生,博士,研究员,主要从事功能天然产物与产品研发,(E-mail)gzcnp@sina.cn。

Natural Products of Guizhou Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guiyang 550016, China)

Abstract: Lanostane triterpene is one of the main active components of *Lyonia Nutt*. In order to further study the functional material basis of this genus, and in combination with the application of ethnic and folk practices to *Lyonia ovalifolia* var. *Elliptica*, 95% ethanol extract of the plant was treated with phytochemical techniques such as silica gel, MCI, Sephadex LH-20, HPLC, fourteen lanostane triterpenes and their glycosides were identified by the physical and chemical properties. These fourteen compounds were identified as mollic acid 3-0- α -L-arabinopyranoside (1), mollic acid 3-0- β -D-glucopyranoside (2), cycloart-3, 7-dihydroxy-24-en-28-oic acid (3), betulinicacid (4), 1β , 3α , 11α -trihydroxy-urs-12-ene (5), oleanderolide (6), 3-0-cis-p-coumaroyl maslinic acid (7), friedelin (8), pomolic acid (9), 2α , 3α -dihydroxy-urs-12-en-28-oic acid (10), corosolic acid (11), oleanolic acid (12), ursolic acid (13), tormentic acid (14). Compounds 1-7 are isolated from this genus for the first time, and compounds 8-11, 14 are isolated from this plant for the first time. **Key words**: *Lyonia ovalifolia* var. *Elliptica*, chemical constituents, triterpenes, extraction and isolation, structure identification

小果南烛(Lyonia ovalifolia var. Elliptica)为杜娟花科南烛属植物,又名小果珍珠花,生于阳坡灌木丛,主要分布于长江以南的湖南、广西、四川、贵州、云南等地。该植物具有祛风解毒、活血强筋等功效,民族民间用其治疗闭合性骨折(贵州植物志编辑委员会,1990)。现有的南烛属植物化学研究主要报道了木藜芦烷与异海松烷二萜、羊毛甾烷三萜及其它类三萜皂苷,尤其是毒性成分木藜芦烷二萜一度成为关注焦点,此外还含环烯醚萜、木脂素类、黄酮等成分(Sakakibara et al.,1974; Zhao et al.,2018; Kashima et al.,2010);药理作用主要表现为抗菌、抗病毒、调节钠离子通道、昆虫拒食、镇痛、抗氧化(Lv et al.,2017;Lv et al.,2016; Wu et al.,2011; Li et al.,2013a; Li et al.,2013b)等方面,其活性物质主要为木藜芦烷与异海松烷二萜,羊毛甾烷三萜及其皂苷。

小果南烛是南烛属植物南烛(Lyonia ovalifolia)的变种,与其原植物种主要区别在于叶下有毛,叶较薄,纸质,萼裂片三角状卵形,果实较小。之前植物化学研究以毒性成分木藜芦烷二萜(Yasue et al.,1970)为主,但其活性三萜类成分报道甚少。作为贵州苗族地区同胞偶有应用的、具有小毒的植物药,明确其物质基础是其用药安全和研究开发的前提。为丰富小果南烛中三萜类成分,加深对其功效物质的认识和进一步研究开发提供参考。本文对小果南烛中三萜类成分进行研究,通过利用多种柱层析、半制备高效液相色谱等技术从该植物

茎、叶的 95% 乙醇提取物中分离得到 14 个三萜及其皂苷(图 1),其中化合物 1-7 首次分离自该属植物,化合物 8-11,14 为首次分离自该植物。

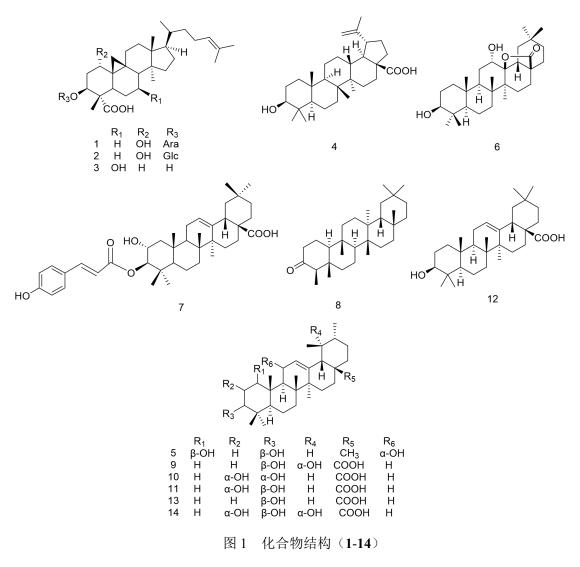


Fig.1 Structures of compounds 1-14

1. 材料与仪器

药材于 2017 年 9 月采自贵州省贵阳市花溪区,经贵州中医药大学孙庆文教授鉴定为杜鹃花科南烛属植物小果南烛(*Lyonia ovalifolia* var. *Elliptica*)。

Bruker 600 MHz 核磁共振测试仪(TMS 内标)(美国 Bruker 公司);500 MHz 液体核磁共振谱仪(中国科学院武汉物理数学研究所);INOVA 400 MHz 核磁共振测试仪(TMS 内标)(美国 Varian 公司);Hewlett Pakard 110 质谱仪(美国惠普公司);汉邦 NS4101型高效液相色谱仪(江苏汉邦科技有限公司);旋转蒸发仪 N-1100型(日本 Eyela 公司);Sephadex LH-20(瑞士安发玛生物技术公司);硅胶(青岛海洋化工有限公司);高效液相色谱仪所用溶剂为色谱纯,其他溶剂经工业纯重蒸处理后使用。

2. 提取与分离

小果南烛茎、叶共 14 kg,阴干粉粹后,用 95% 乙醇回流提取 3 次,每次 2 h,减压浓缩回收溶剂后得到浸膏约 4.2 kg。将浸膏分散在 25 L 蒸馏水中,分别用 2 倍体积的石油醚、乙酸乙酯萃取 3 次,减压浓缩并回收溶剂,分别得到石油醚层浸膏(210 g)、乙酸乙酯层浸膏(500 g)。

对石油醚层浸膏进行硅胶柱层析,以石油醚-乙酸乙酯(1:0~0:1)为洗脱体系梯度洗脱得到 Fr.1~Fr.31。小果南烛石油醚层 Fr.19、Fr.20 合并经柱层析、洗涤、重结晶得到化合物12(200 mg); Fr.16 通过 MCI 柱子以除去其色素并对其甲醇部分进行硅胶柱层析,以石油醚: 乙酸乙酯(1:0~0:1) 进行梯度洗脱,得到 Fr.16.1~Fr.16.10。Fr.16.1 生成结晶,对结晶部分进行柱层析纯化得到化合物8(40 mg); 对 Fr.16.8 进行硅胶柱层析,以氯仿为洗脱剂得到4个流分 Fr.16.8.1~Fr.16.8.4,Fr.16.8.3 以石油醚: 丙酮=10:1 进行硅胶柱层析得到化合物4(30 mg); Fr.23、Fr.24 合并经过硅胶柱层析得到 Fr.23.1~Fr.23.15,Fr.23.14 经 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱三氯甲烷:甲醇=1:1,制备型 HPLC(乙腈: 水=85:15)分离纯化后得到化合物5(180 mg)、6(8 mg)、9(25 mg)。

乙酸乙酯层浸膏用硅胶柱层析进行分离,以乙酸乙酯-甲醇(1:0~0:1)梯度洗脱得到 4 个流分 Fr.1~Fr.4。 Fr.3 以二氯甲烷-甲醇(1:0~0:1)得到 Fr.3.1~Fr.3.18。Fr.3.14、Fr.3.15、Fr.3.17 分别结晶得到化合物 $\mathbf{1}$ (1.25 g) 、 $\mathbf{2}$ (36 mg) 、 $\mathbf{3}$ (10 mg) ;Fr.2 以二氯甲烷-甲醇(1:0~0:1)得到 Fr.2.1~Fr.2.15,Fr.2.4 结晶得到化合物 $\mathbf{13}$ (90 mg) ;Fr.2.7 经硅胶柱层析二氯甲烷:甲醇(1:0~0:1)分离得到 Fr.2.7.1~Fr.2.7.5,其中 Fr.2.7.2、Fr.2.7.4 分别经制备型高效液相色谱乙腈:水=20:80 纯化得到 $\mathbf{7}$ (15 mg) 、 $\mathbf{10}$ (8 mg);Fr.2.8 经硅胶柱层析(石油醚:丙酮)后,Fr.2.8.8 经 MCI 柱色谱甲醇:水=3:7,Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱三氯甲烷:甲醇=1:1,制备型高效液相色谱乙腈:水 (70:30~95:5)纯化得到化合物 $\mathbf{11}$ (8 mg)、 $\mathbf{14}$ (75mg)。

3. 结构鉴定

化合物 1 白色粉末,ESI-MS m/z: 627 [M + Na]⁺ 。 ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 0.38 (1H, d, J = 4.3 Hz, H-19), 0.56 (1H, d, J = 4.3 Hz, H-19), 0.85 (3H, d, J = 6.2 Hz, H-21), 0.88 (3H, s, H-30), 0.90 (3H, s, H-18), 0.98 (3H, s, H-29), 1.55 (3H, s, H-26), 1.63 (3H, s, H-27), 3.27-3.63 (H-2′, 3′, 4′, 5′), 4.19 (1H, d, J = 5.6 Hz, H-1′), 4.39 (1H, dd, J = 11.2, 3.4 Hz, H-3), 5.06 (1H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, H-24); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 70.8 (C-1), 40.1 (C-2), 78.8 (C-3), 51.7 (C-4), 35.3 (C-5), 20.0 (C-6), 27.7 (C-7), 47.4 (C-8), 21.9 (C-9), 32.4 (C-10), 24.4 (C-11), 36.6 (C-12),

44.8 (C-13), 48.5 (C-14), 35.1 (C-15), 28.7 (C-16), 52.9 (C-17), 18.0 (C-18), 28.9 (C-19), 36.1 (C-20), 19.1 (C-21), 36.0 (C-22), 25.0 (C-23), 124.9 (C-24), 130.3 (C-25), 25.5 (C-26), 17.5 (C-27), 177.9 (C-28), 9.3 (C-29), 18.1 (C-30), 103.3 (C-1′), 72.2 (C-2′), 70.6 (C-3′), 66.8 (C-4′), 63.9 (C-5′)。以上数据与文献 (Rogers, 1989) 报道的 mollic acid 3-*O*-α-L-arabinopyranoside 基本一致。

化合物 2 白色粉末,ESI-MS *m/z*: 657 [M + Na]⁺ 。 ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 0.38 (1H, d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, H-19), 0.56 (1H, d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, H-19), 0.85 (3H, d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, H-21), 0.89 (3H, s, H-30), 0.90 (3H, s, H-18), 0.98 (3H, s, H-29), 1.55 (3H, s, H-26), 1.63 (3H, s, H-27), 3.19-4.31 (H-2′, 3′, 4′, 5′, 6′), 4.40 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.1, 4.3 Hz, H-3), 4.59 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-1′), 5.06 (1H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, H-24); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 73.3 (C-1), 40.1 (C-2), 79.0 (C-3), 51.7 (C-4), 35.3 (C-5), 20.0 (C-6), 27.7 (C-7), 47.4 (C-8), 21.9 (C-9), 32.5 (C-10), 24.5 (C-11), 36.8 (C-12), 44.8 (C-13), 48.5 (C-14), 35.3 (C-15), 28.8 (C-16), 53.0 (C-17), 18.0 (C-18), 28.8 (C-19), 36.1 (C-20), 19.1 (C-21), 36.0 (C-22), 24.8 (C-23), 124.9 (C-24), 130.3 (C-25), 25.5 (C-26), 17.5 (C-27), 178.0 (C-28), 9.3 (C-29), 18.1 (C-30), 104.2 (C-1′), 75.1 (C-2′), 71.1 (C-3′), 70.6 (C-4′), 67.9 (C-5′), 60.2 (C-6′)。 以上数据与文献(Rogers & Thevan,1986)报道的 mollic acid 3-*O*-β-D-glucopyranoside 基本一致。

化合物 3 白色粉末,ESI-MS m/z: 495 [M + Na]⁺。 ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 0.29 (1H, d, J = 4.2 Hz, H-19), 0.47 (1H, d, J = 4.2 Hz, H-19), 0.79 (3H, d, J = 6.2 Hz, H-21), 0.82 (3H, s, H-30), 0.83 (3H, s, H-18), 0.84 (3H, s, H-29), 1.49 (3H, s, H-26), 1.56 (3H, s, H-27), 1.93 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, H-8), 2.37 (1H, dd, J = 12.6, 4.5 Hz, H-5), 4.15 (1H, dd, J = 11.3, 3.0 Hz, H-3), 5.00 (1H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, H-24); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 32.5 (C-1), 29.0 (C-2), 71.0 (C-3), 51.6 (C-4), 40.4 (C-5), 35.3 (C-6), 69.1 (C-7), 53.8 (C-8), 19.8 (C-9), 24.5 (C-10), 27.8 (C-11), 35.5 (C-12), 44.8 (C-13), 47.6 (C-14), 37.5 (C-15), 25.0 (C-16), 48.5 (C-17), 17.5 (C-18), 25.5 (C-19), 35.9 (C-20), 18.1 (C-21), 36.5 (C-22), 22.3 (C-23), 125.0 (C-24), 130.4 (C-25), 17.9 (C-26), 25.0 (C-27), 178.3 (C-28), 8.7 (C-29), 19.0 (C-30)。以上数据与文献(Milena et al., 2009) 报道的 cycloart-3, 7-dihydroxy-24-en-28-oic acid 基本一致。

化合物 4 白色粉末,ESI-MS m/z: 479 [M + Na]⁺。 ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 0.64 (3H, s, H-27), 0.75 (3H, s, H-24), 0.86 (3H, s, H-25), 0.86 (3H, s, H-26), 0.92 (3H, s, H-23), 1.64 (3H, s, H-30), 2.96 (1H, dd, J = 10.7, 5.3 Hz, H-3 α), 4.55 (1H, brs, H-29b), 4.68 (1H, brs, H-29a); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 38.3 (C-1), 27.2 (C-2), 76.9 (C-3), 38.6 (C-4), 55.0 (C-5), 18.0

(C-6), 34.0 (C-7), 40.3 (C-8), 50.0 (C-9), 36.8 (C-10), 20.5 (C-11), 25.2 (C-12), 37.7 (C-13), 42.1 (C-14), 30.2 (C-15), 31.8 (C-16), 55.5 (C-17), 46.7 (C-18), 48.6 (C-19), 150.4 (C-20), 29.3 (C-21), 36.4 (C-22), 28.2 (C-23), 15.8 (C-24), 15.9 (C-25), 16.0 (C-26), 14.4 (C-27), 177.4 (C-28), 109.7 (C-29), 19.0 (C-30)。以上数据与文献(武蕊娟等,2015)报道的白桦脂酸基本一致。

化合物 **5** 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z: 481 [M + Na]⁺。 ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 0.81 (3H, s, H-28), 0.82 (3H, s, H-26), 0.89 (3H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, H-29), 0.92 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H-30), 1.00 (3H, s, H-25), 1.08 (3H, s, H-27), 1.12 (3H, s, H-24), 1.20 (3H, s, H-23), 2.07 (1H, d, J = 11.4 Hz, H-18), 2.20 (1H, dt, J = 13.5, 3.6 Hz, H-1), 4.18 (1H, dd, J = 8.2, 5.5 Hz, H-11), 4.50 (1H, s, OH-11); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 70.9 (C-1), 28.9 (C-2), 78.8 (C-3), 38.3 (C-4), 55.4 (C-5), 18.5 (C-6), 33.4 (C-7), 39.8 (C-8), 54.7 (C-9), 39.3 (C-10), 70.4 (C-11), 116.2 (C-12), 145.2 (C-13), 43.1 (C-14), 27.7 (C-15), 27.3 (C-16), 34.0 (C-17), 51.1 (C-18), 41.2 (C-19), 41.1 (C-20), 31.4 (C-21), 41.8 (C-22), 27.8 (C-23), 16.7 (C-24), 15.8 (C-25), 16.9 (C-26), 24.4 (C-27), 28.5 (C-28), 18.1 (C-29), 21.4 (C-30)。以上数据与文献(Topcu et al., 1999)报道 1 β , 3 α , 11 α -trihydroxy-urs-12-ene 基本一致。

化合物 6 白色粉末,ESI-MS *m/z*: 495 [M + Na]⁺。 ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 0.78 (3H, s, H-24), 0.88 (3H, s, H-25), 0.90 (3H, s, H-30), 0.98 (3H, s, H-29), 0.99 (3H, s, H-23), 1.14 (3H, s, H-26), 1.30 (3H, s, H-27), 1.72 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 3.4, 3.4 Hz, H-1), 2.04 (1H, m, H-18), 2.13 (ddd, *J* = 13.4, 13.4, 5.9 Hz, H-16), 3.22 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.9, 5.1 Hz, H-3), 3.89 (1H, brs, H-12); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 39.0 (C-1), 27.6 (C-2), 78.9 (C-3), 39.0 (C-4), 55.3 (C-5), 17.9 (C-6), 34.1 (C-7), 42.3 (C-8), 44.8 (C-9), 36.7 (C-10), 29.0 (C-11), 76.7 (C-12), 90.8 (C-13), 42.4 (C-14), 28.2 (C-15), 21.3 (C-16), 44.8 (C-17), 51.3 (C-18), 39.7 (C-19), 31.8 (C-20), 34.4 (C-21), 27.3 (C-22), 28.2 (C-23), 15.5 (C-24), 16.5 (C-25), 18.8 (C-26), 18.7 (C-27), 180.0 (C-28), 33.4 (C-29), 24.0 (C-30).以上数据与文献(Fu et al.,2005)报道的 oleanderolide 基本一致。

化合物7 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z: 641 [M + Na]⁺。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 0.78 (3H, s, H-26), 0.85 (3H, s, H-23), 0.88 (3H, s, H-29), 0.95 (6H, s, H-24, 30), 0.99 (3H, s, H-25), 1.16 (3H, s, H-27), 2.82 (1H, m, H-18), 3.80 (1H, m, H-2), 4.54 (1H, d, J = 3.5 Hz, H-3), 5.22 (1H, t, J = 4.6 Hz, H-12), 5.81 (1H, d, J = 12.7 Hz, H-2′), 6.71 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, H-3″, 5″), 6.84 (1H, d, J = 12.8 Hz, H-3′), 7.60 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, H-2″, 6″); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 47.7 (C-1), 67.5 (C-2), 85.2 (C-3), 40.6 (C-4), 56.4 (C-5), 19.4 (C-6), 33.6 (C-7), 40.4 (C-8), 48.5 (C-9), 39.5 (C-10), 24.0 (C-11), 124.3 (C-12), 144.8 (C-13), 43.1 (C-14), 28.8 (C-15), 24.6 (C-16), 48.2

(C-17), 42.8 (C-18), 47.3 (C-19), 31.5 (C-20), 35.0 (C-21), 33.9 (C-22), 29.6 (C-23), 17.7 (C-24), 17.0 (C-25), 18.2 (C-26), 26.4 (C-27), 181.0 (C-28), 33.8 (C-29), 24.0 (C-30), 168.6 (C-1'), 117.4 (C-2'), 140.1 (C-3'), 129.4 (C-1"), 133.6 (C-2"), 115.8 (C-3"), 159.8 (C-4"), 115.8 (C-5"), 133.6 (C-6")。以上数据与文献(许琼明等,2010)报道的(Z) -马斯里酸-3-*O*-对香豆酸酯基本一致。

化合物 8 针状结晶(氯仿),ESI-MS m/z: 449 [M + Na]⁺。 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 0.72 (3H, s, H-24), 0.87 (3H, d, J=6.4 Hz, H-25), 0.96 (3H, s, H-29), 1.01 (3H, s, H-30), 1.01 (3H, s, H-26), 1.05 (3H, s, H-27), 1.17 (3H, s, H-28); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 22.0 (C-1), 41.5 (C-2), 213.2 (C-3), 58.3 (C-4), 42.0 (C-5), 41.2 (C-6), 18.2 (C-7), 53.0 (C-8), 37.5 (C-9), 59.5 (C-10), 35.5 (C-11), 30.6 (C-12), 39.7 (C-13), 38.1 (C-14), 32.3 (C-15), 36.0 (C-16), 29.8 (C-17), 42.6 (C-18), 35.2 (C-19), 28.0 (C-20), 32.8 (C-21), 39.1 (C-22), 6.9 (C-23), 14.7 (C-24), 18.0 (C-25), 20.1 (C-26), 18.7 (C-27), 32.0 (C-28), 35.0 (C-29), 37.4 (C-30)。以上数据与文献(徐菁等,2014)报道的木栓酮基本一致。

化合物 9 白色粉末,ESI-MS m/z: 495 [M + Na]⁺。 ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 0.56 (3H, s, H-25), 0.58 (3H, s, H-23), 0.73 (3H, d, J=6.0 Hz, H-30), 0.78 (3H, s, H-26), 0.97 (3H, s, H-24), 1.15 (3H, s, H-29), 1.47 (3H, s, H-27), 2.25 (1H, s, H-18), 3.62 (1H, m, H-3 α), 5.04 (1H, s, H-12); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 38.5 (C-1), 27.0 (C-2), 77.1 (C-3), 38.3 (C-4), 55.0 (C-5), 18.2 (C-6), 32.8 (C-7), 41.2 (C-8), 47.0 (C-9), 36.7 (C-10), 23.2 (C-11), 126.9 (C-12), 138.7 (C-13), 41.5 (C-14), 28.3 (C-15), 25.3 (C-16), 46.8 (C-17), 53.4 (C-18), 71.8 (C-19), 37.5 (C-20), 25.9 (C-21), 38.2 (C-22), 28.2 (C-23), 15.2 (C-24), 16.1 (C-25), 16.8 (C-26), 24.1 (C-27), 179.0 (C-28), 26.6 (C-29), 16.5 (C-30)。以上数据文献(An et al.,2005)报道的 pomolic acid 基本一致。

化合物 **10** 白色粉末,ESI-MS m/z: 495 [M + Na]⁺。 ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 0.71 (3H, s, H-25), 0.75 (3H, s, H-24), 0.79 (3H, d, J=6.5 Hz, H-30), 0.86 (3H, d, J=6.5 Hz, H-29), 0.88 (3H, s, H-26), 0.89 (3H, s, H-27), 1.02 (3H, s, H-23), 2.09 (1H, d, J=11.3 Hz, H-18), 3.74 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz, H-3 β), 3.99 (1H, m, H-2 β), 5.11 (1H, s, H-12); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 38.0 (C-1), 64.7 (C-2), 77.9 (C-3), 38.5 (C-4), 47.6 (C-5), 17.6 (C-6), 32.7 (C-7), 38.5 (C-8), 46.9 (C-9), 37.8 (C-10), 23.4 (C-11), 123.5 (C-12), 139.6 (C-13), 41.8 (C-14), 28.9 (C-15), 21.8 (C-16), 46.7 (C-17), 52.3 (C-18), 40.2 (C-19), 37.4 (C-20), 29.1 (C-21), 35.3 (C-22), 28.9 (C-23), 23.4 (C-24), 16.3 (C-25), 17.6 (C-26), 22.0 (C-27), 179.2 (C-28), 17.0 (C-29), 21.2 (C-30)。以上数据与文献(王福东等,2005)报道的 2 α , 3 α -三羟基乌苏-12-烯-28-酸基本一致。

化合物 **11** 白色粉末,ESI-MS m/z: 495 [M + Na] + 0 H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 0.39 (3H, s, H-24), 0.45 (3H, s, H-25), 0.50 (3H, d, J=6.5 Hz, H-30), 0.56 (3H, d, J=6.5 Hz, H-29), 0.60 (3H, s, H-26), 0.61 (3H, s, H-27), 0.72 (3H, s, H-23), 4.12 (1H, d, J=8.9 Hz, H-3 α), 4.81 (1H, m, H-2 α), 5.38 (1H, s, H-12); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 47.2 (C-1), 67.5 (C-2), 82.6 (C-3), 38.8 (C-4), 55.0 (C-5), 18.3 (C-6), 32.9 (C-7), 40.0 (C-8), 47.3 (C-9), 37.8 (C-10), 23.2 (C-11), 124.6 (C-12), 138.7 (C-13), 42.0 (C-14), 27.7 (C-15), 23.5 (C-16), 48.8 (C-17), 52.7 (C-18), 38.7 (C-19), 38.5 (C-20), 30.6 (C-21), 36.6 (C-22), 29.0 (C-23), 17.4 (C-24), 17.4 (C-25), 17.5 (C-26), 24.3 (C-27), 178.6 (C-28), 21.3 (C-29), 16.8 (C-30)。以上数据与文献(陈龙胜等,2008)报道的科罗索酸基本一致。

化合物 12 白色粉末,ESI-MS *m/z*: 479 [M + Na]⁺。 ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 0.74 (3H, s, H-24), 0.77 (3H, s, H-25), 0.90 (3H, s, H-29), 0.91 (3H, s, H-30), 0.92 (3H, s, H-23), 0.98 (3H, s, H-23), 1.13 (3H, s, H-26), 2.82 (1H, m, H-18), 3.22 (1H, m, H-3), 5.27 (1H, brs, H-12); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 38.7 (C-1), 27.5 (C-2), 79.4 (C-3), 39.1 (C-4), 55.6 (C-5), 18.6 (C-6), 32.9 (C-7), 39.6 (C-8), 48.0 (C-9), 37.4 (C-10), 23.2 (C-11), 123.0 (C-12), 144.0 (C-13), 41.2 (C-14), 27.9 (C-15), 23.6 (C-16), 47.0 (C-17), 42.0 (C-18), 46.2 (C-19), 31.0 (C-20), 34.1 (C-21), 32.8 (C-22), 28.4 (C-23), 15.7 (C-24), 15.9 (C-25), 17.5 (C-26), 26.3 (C-27), 184.0 (C-28), 33.4 (C-29), 23.9 (C-30)。以上数据与文献(刘普等,2006)报道的齐墩果酸基本一致。

化合物 13 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z: 479 [M + Na]⁺。 ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 0.66 (3H, s, H-24), 0.74 (3H, s, H-25), 0.80 (3H, d, J = 6.4 Hz, H-29), 0.86 (3H, d, J = 4.0 Hz, H-30), 0.88 (3H, s, H-23), 0.90 (3H, s, H-26), 1.03 (3H, s, H-27), 2.09 (1H, d, J = 11.3 Hz, H-18), 3.02 (1H, dd, J = 11.1, 5.0 Hz, H-3), 5.11 (1H, t, J = 3.7 Hz, H-12); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 36.5 (C-1), 27.0 (C-2), 79.2 (C-3), 38.2 (C-4), 54.8 (C-5), 18.0 (C-6), 32.7 (C-7), 40.1 (C-8), 47.0 (C-9), 38.5 (C-10), 23.3 (C-11), 124.6 (C-12), 138.2 (C-13), 41.7 (C-14), 28.3 (C-15), 23.8 (C-16), 46.8 (C-17), 52.4 (C-18), 38.4 (C-19), 38.4 (C-20), 30.2 (C-21), 36.3 (C-22), 27.6 (C-23), 15.2 (C-24), 16.1 (C-25), 17.0 (C-26), 22.9 (C-27), 178.3 (C-28), 16.9 (C-29), 21.1 (C-30)。以上数据与文献(李火云等,2014)报道的熊果酸基本一致。

化合物 **14** 白色粉末,ESI-MS m/z: 511 [M + Na]⁺。 ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 0.62 (3H, s, H-24), 0.64 (3H, s, H-25), 0.77 (3H, d, J = 6.4 Hz, H-29), 0.83 (3H, d, J = 4.0 Hz, H-30), 0.85 (3H, s, H-23), 1.01 (3H, s, H-26), 1.21 (3H, s, H-27), 2.30 (1H, s, H-18), 2.67 (1H, dd, J = 9.4, 3.8 Hz, H-3), 3.70 (1H, m, H-2), 5.10 (1H, s, H-12); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 46.8

(C-1), 67.2 (C-2), 82.4 (C-3), 39.0 (C-4), 54.9 (C-5), 18.2 (C-6), 32.7 (C-7), 40.4 (C-8), 47.0 (C-9), 37.7 (C-10), 23.3 (C-11), 126.8 (C-12), 138.7 (C-13), 41.5 (C-14), 28.1 (C-15), 25.2 (C-16), 47.0 (C-17), 53.2 (C-18), 71.7 (C-19), 41.2 (C-20), 26.0 (C-21), 37.3 (C-22), 28.9 (C-23), 16.4 (C-24), 16.4 (C-25), 17.2 (C-26), 24.0 (C-27), 177.7 (C-28), 26.4 (C-29), 16.7 (C-30)。以上数据与文献(郑光海等,2012)报道的委陵菜酸基本一致。

4. 讨论与结论

本研究从小果南烛茎、叶乙醇提取物中获得 14 个三萜及其皂苷类物质,其中环阿屯烷三萜类成分(1-3)为该属植物新记录,化合物 1-7 为首次分离自南烛属植物,化合物 8-11,14 首次分离自该植物。

从该属植物化学研究报道来看,羊毛甾烷三萜是该属植物中主要的三萜类型,且具有较好的抗抗恶性细胞增殖活性(Teng et al., 2018),但该类成分未从小果南烛中分离得到。然而,本研究发现的环阿屯烷三萜(1-3)为该属植物新记录,该类成分对人乳腺癌、肝癌、前列腺癌细胞系具有较好的抑制作用及抗骨质疏松和抗补体活性(Yang et al., 2016;李延勋等,2017)。化合物 1 在该植物中含量较大(克级),且能有效抑制 Ca-Ski 宫颈癌细胞的生长(Wong et al., 2012),由此不仅可作为该药材质量标志物候选物质用于质量控制,还可作为该植物化学分类的重要参考。此外,化合物 2 对经热诱导和化学诱导的小鼠伤害性疼痛以及大鼠足跖肿胀具有抑制作用(Ojewole,2008);化合物 3 对革兰氏阳性菌、革兰氏阴性菌及病原真菌具有抑制作用(Milena et al., 2009);化合物 11、12、13 具有抗炎(鞠建华等,2003),抗肿瘤等活性(Chiang et al., 2005)。综上,本研究结果丰富了该属植物三萜成分类型,为小果南烛的后续研究与应用提供了物质基础。

参考文献:

- AN RB, KIM HC, JEONG GS, et al., 2005. Constituents of the aerial parts of *Agrimonia pilosa* [J]. Nat Prod Sci, 11 (4): 196-198.
- CHEN LS, LV Y, XV SW, et al., 2008. Study on the triterpene acids in fruit of *Crataegus pinnatifida*[J]. Lishizhen Med Mat Med Res, 19(12): 2909-2910. [陈龙胜,吕杨,许舒雯,等, 2008. 山楂中三萜酸成分的研究[J]. 时珍国医国药,19(12): 2909-2910.]
- Editorial Committee of Flora of Guizhou, 1990. Flora of Guizhou[M]. Guiyang: Guizhou People's Publishing House, 3: 260-262. [贵州植物志编辑委员会, 1990. 贵州植物志[M]. 贵阳: 贵州人民出版社, 3:260-262.]

- CHIANG YM, CHANG JY, KUO CC, et al., 2005. Cytotoxic triterpenes from the aerial roots of *Ficus microcarpa* [J]. Phytochemistry, 66: 495-501.
- FU LW, ZHANG SJ, LI N, et al., 2005. Three new triterpenes from *Nerium oleander* and biological activity of the isolated compounds [J]. J Nat Prod, 68(2): 198-206.
- JU JH, ZHOU L, LIN G, et al., 2003. Studies on constituents of triterpene acids from *Eriobotrya japonica* and their anti-inflammatory and antitussive effects[J]. Chin Pharm J, 38(10): 752-757. [鞠建华,周亮,林耕,等,2003. 枇杷叶中三萜酸类成分及其抗炎、镇咳活性研究[J]. 中国药学杂志, 38(10):752-757.]
- KASHIMA K, SANO K, YUN YS, et al., 2010. Ovafolinins A-E, five new lignans from *Lyonia* ovalifolia [J]. Chem Pharm Bull, 58(2): 191-194.
- LI HY, JIAO K, ZHANG P, et al., 2014. Chemical constituents from *Isodon excisoides*[J]. Chin Trad Herb Drugs, 45(02): 154-160. [李火云,焦珂,张鹏,等,2014. 拟缺香茶菜化学成分研究[J]. 中草药,45(02): 154-160.]
- LI Y, LIU YB, ZHANG JJ, et al., 2013. Grayanoids from the Ericaceae family: structures, biological activities and mechanism of action [J]. Phytochem Rev, 12(2): 305-325.
- LI Y, LIU YB, ZHANG JJ, et al., 2013. Mollolide A, a diterpenoid with a new 1, 10: 2, 3-disecograyanane skeleton from the roots of *Rhododendron molle* [J]. Org Lett, 15(12): 3074-3077.
- LI YX, LI ZP, SU YF, 2017. Research progress on secocycloartane triterpenoids[J]. Chin Trad Herb Drugs, 48(15): 3198-3209. [李延勋, 栗章彭, 苏艳芳, 2017. 裂环环阿屯烷型三萜的研究进展[J]. 中草药, 48(15): 3198-3209.]
- LIU P, DUAN JQ, PAN Q, et al., 2006. Triterpenes from herb of *Potentilla chinesis*[J]. Chin J Chin Mat Med, 31(22): 187. [刘普, 段宏泉, 潘勤, 等, 2006. 委陵菜三萜成分研究[J]. 中 国中药杂志, 31(22):187.]
- LV XJ, LI Y, MA SG, et al., 2016. Antiviral triterpenes from the twigs and leaves of *Lyonia* ovalifolia [J]. J Nat Prod, 79(11): 2824-2837.
- LV XJ, LI Y, MA SG, et al., 2017. Isopimarane and nor-diterpene glucosides from the twigs and leaves of *Lyonia ovalifolia* [J]. Tetrahedron, 73(6): 776-784.
- MILENA P, POPOVA A, IOANNA B, et al., 2009. Terpenes with antimicrobial activity from *Cretan propolis* [J]. Phytochemistry, 70(10): 1262–1271.

- OJEWOLE JAO, 2008. Analgesic and antiinflammatory effects of mollic acid glucoside, a 1α-hydroxycycloartenoid saponin extractive from *Combretum molle* R. Br. ex G. Don (Combretaceae) Leaf [J]. Phytother Res, 22: 30-35.
- ROGERS CB, THEVAN I, 1986. Identification of the mollic acid α -L-arabinoside, a 1α -hydroxycycloartenoid from *Combretum molle* leaves [J]. Phytochemistry, 25(7): 1759-1761.
- ROGERS CB, 1989. Isolation of the 1α-hydroxycycloartenoid mollic acid α-L-arabinoside from *Combretum edwardsii* leaves [J]. Phytochemistry, 28(1): 279-281.
- SAKAKIBARA J, HOTTA Y, YASUE M, 1974. [Studies on the constituents of *Lyonia ovalifolia* Drude var. *elliptica* Hand.-Mazz. XVII. Structure of a triterpene arabinoside, ovalifolioside. 2] [J]. PSJ, 94(2): 170-175.
- SU Y, CHI WC, WU L, er al., 2016. Photochemistry and pharmacology of 9, 19-cyclolanostane glycosides isolated from genus *Cimicifuga* [J]. Chin J Nat Med, 14(10): 0721-0731.
- TENG Y, ZHANG HQ, ZHOU JF, et al., 2017. Triterpenoid glycosides from the leaves of *Lyonia ovalifolia* var. *hebecarpa* and their antitumor activities[J]. Chin J Org Chem, 37(09): 2416-2422. [滕杨,张涵琪,周俊飞,等,2017. 毛果南烛中三萜皂苷化合物及其抗肿瘤活性[J]. 有机化学,37(09): 2416-2422.]
- TENG Y, ZHANG HQ, ZHOU JF, et al., 2018. Hebecarposides A-K, antiproliferative lanostane-type triterpene glycosides from the leaves of *Lyonia ovalifolia* var. *Hebecarpa* [J]. Phytochemistry, 2018, 151: 32-41.
- TOPCU G, NULUBELE A, 1999. Terpenoids from *Salvia kronenburgii* [J]. J Nat Prod, 62(12): 1605-1608.
- WANG FD, DING L, WANG HQ, 2005. Studies on triterpenoid constituents from *Rabdosia japonica* var. *galaucocalyx*[J]. Chin J Chin Mat Med, 30(24): 1929-1932. [王福东,丁兰,汪汉卿, 2005. 兰萼香茶菜三萜成分研究[J]. 中国中药杂志, 30(24): 1929-1932.]
- WONG YH, ABDUL KADIR H, LING SK, 2012. Induction of mitochondria-mediated apoptosis in ca-ski human cervical cancer cells triggered by mollic acid arabinoside isolated from *Leea indica* [J]. Evid-Based Compl Alt, 2012(5): 11.

- WU RJ, SONG LQ, TANG L, et al., 2015. Chemical constituents from *Paliurus ramosissimus*[J]. Chin Trad Herb Drugs, 46(19): 2834-2838. [武蕊娟,宋联强,谭镭,等,2015. 马甲子的化学成分研究[J].中草药,46(19): 2834-2838.]
- WU ZY, LI HZ, WANG WG, et al., 2011. Lyonin A, a new 9, 10-Secograyanotoxin from *Lyonia* ovalifolia [J]. Chem Biodivers, 8(6): 1182-1187.
- XU J, GAO HY, MA SL, et al., 2014. Chemical constituents and bioactivity of *Kalimeris indica* [J]. Chin Trad Herb Drugs, 45(22): 3246-3250. [徐菁,高鸿悦,马淑丽,等,2014. 马兰化学成分及生物活性研究[J]. 中草药,45(22): 3246-3250.]
- XU QM, TANG LH, LI X, et al., 2010. Isolation and identification of 3-*O-p*-coumaroyloxyl pentacyclic triterpenoids from *Lysimachia clethroides Duby*[J]. Chin Pharm J, 45(11): 825-828. [许琼明,唐丽华,李夏,等,2010. 珍珠菜中五环三萜-3-0-对香豆酸酯类化学成分的分离鉴定[J]. 中国药学杂志,45(11): 825-828.]
- YASUE M, SAKAKIBARA J, KAIYA T, 1970. [Studies on the consituents of *Lyonia ovalifolia* Drude *varelliptica* Hand.-Mazz. X. On the consitutents of the flowers] [J]. PSJ, 90(9): 1174-1177.
- ZHAO DR, SU LH, LI RT, et al., 2018. Chemical constituents from the twigs and leaves of Lyonia ovalifolia [J]. Biochem System Ecol, 78: 1-4.
- ZHENG GH, PIAO HS, 2012. Study on chemical constituents from *Potentilla supina*[J]. Chin Trad Herb Drugs, 43(07): 1285-1288. [郑光海, 朴惠顺, 2012. 朝天委陵菜化学成分研究[J]. 中草药, 43(07): 1285-1288.]